THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing department of the COLUMBIAN is very extensive, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO. 24
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 14

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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March 26,'77—y

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Jan. 16, 77-1y.

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New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
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of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
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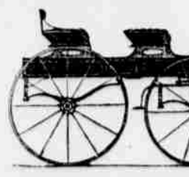

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THE EDUCATOR,
A Live Educational Monthly, published at
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C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.
April 18, 1879-tf

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.
feb. 14, '77-1f

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Poetical.

A FLOWER FOR THE DEAD.

JULIA C. E. GORR.

You placed this flower in her hand, you say?
This pure, pale rose, in her hand of clay?
Methinks could she lift her sealed eyes,
They would meet your own with a grieved surprise!

She has been your wife for many a year,
When clouds hung low and when skies were clear;
At your feet she laid her life's glad spring,
And her summer's glorious blossoming.

Her whole heart went with the hand you won;
If its warm love waned as the years went on,
If it chilled in the grasp of an icy spell,
What was the reason? I pray you tell.

You cannot? I can! and beside her bier
My soul must speak, and your soul must hear,
If she was not all that she might have been.
Hers was the sorrow—yours the sin!

Who was the fault if she did not grow
Like a rose in the summer? Do you know?
Does a lily grow when its leaves are chilled?
Does it bloom when its root is winter-killed?

For a little while, when you first were wed,
Your love was like sunshine round her shed;
Then something crept between you two,
You led where she could not follow you.

With a man's firm tread you went and came;
You lived for wealth, for power, for fame:
Shut into her woman's works and ways,
She heard the nation chant your praise.

But, ah! You had dropped her hand the while;
What time had you for a kiss, a smile?
You two, with the time roof overhead,
Were as far apart as the sundered dead.

You in your manhood's strength and prime;
She—worn and faded before her time.
'Tis a common story. This rose, you say,
You laid in her pallid hand to-day?

When did you give her a flower before?
Ah, well! What matter, when all is o'er?
Yet stay a moment; you'll wed again:
I mean no reproach; 'tis the way of men.

But I pray you think when some fairer face
Shines like a star from her wonted place,
That love will starve if it is not fed.
That true hearts pray for their daily bread.

Select Story.

MRS. POMEROY'S PIN-MONEY.

BY MRS. O. W. SCOTT.

Nellie Winthrop was one of those fortunate indiyiduals whom God endows with active brain, healthy body and that peculiar trait which is best characterized as a spirit. I say fortunate, because she was left, when a mere child, to the charity of the world, which, as everyone knows, somewhat resembles that of certain Indian tribes—letting the weakly children die off lest they become troublesome. But the world honors spirit, and when it saw that the little maiden was determined to beat down all opposition with her own tiny fists, it straightway smiled upon her; so Nellie found work here and there, and friends to counsel her, until she accumulated a little money. Then she went to school, and in course of time became competent to teach in the common schools; and proud enough she felt when she found herself sole mistress of a dozen backwoods urchins. Thus, teaching and studying alternately, she struggled on, until she found herself one of the most acceptable lady teachers of her native State. Districts that mourned over peculiarly intractable pupils were her's to subjugate; and many a willful dunce did she lead with firm, but gentle hand, up the hill of science.

And how she loved her work; and how she rejoiced in her freedom, and her well earned independence; and how her black eyes would sparkle as she affirmed that she would always be 'her own mistress.'

But alas! she went to the rural village of Colebrook to teach during the fall and winter, and there she met Chester Pomeroy, a fine young farmer, who lived a mile from town. He loved her from the moment he saw her winsome face looking up from Esquire Gilman's pew in church; and she confessed to herself, as he stood up straight in the gallery, leading the choir, and swelling out grandly on the tenor, that he was 'well enough,' which was considerable for Nellie Winthrop to admit of any young man.

Esquire Gilman's wife was Chester's aunt, and with her consent and womanly assistance a match was made; and before spring Nellie yielded her boasted independence. There were some who said it was a shame for her to marry a farmer; a college professor would not be half good enough. But the trouble was Nellie loved the farmer better than any professor; so, when her school ended, she sat down to Mrs. Gilman's sewing machine, and meekly stitched away at her outfit.

Mrs. Gilman made an old fashioned quilting, too, so that each enthusiastic lady friend could 'set a stitch' for Nellie; and her parlors were filled with those who had learned to love the energetic young teacher.

'Ah, Nellie,' said Miss Eunice Perkins, who was just a little past thirty, 'You'll have to give up your independent ways when you are married.—How do you think you'll relish going to your husband for all you have?' looking up keenly as she threaded her needle.

Nellie tossed her head in a very unsubdued style as she answered:

'I'd like to see the man who could make a beggar of me, Miss Perkins. I expect to help do the work and then share in the profits. I would like to know what right a man has to call everything his? But then, I do not anticipate any difficulty,' and a quick blush rose to Nellie's cheek as she thought, 'Chester is too generous to be like other men—bless him.'

Miss Perkins arched her eyebrows, and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Middleton exchanged glances, which said as plainly as words could have done, 'Poor child! you don't know anything about it. We thought just so once.'

Time passed on, and Nellie Winthrop became Mrs. Pomeroy, and took her place among the matrons of the land. Her husband had been able to pay but little, as yet, toward his farm, which he had purchased of wealthy but miserly, old Mr. Goldthwait. So, to lessen his burden, Nellie spent all her precious earnings in furnishings for the cosy farmhouse, of which she was installed mistress.

The manifold duties of housekeeping were new to her; but she assumed them with the same courage and energy that had characterized her whole life, and soon conquered even the mysteries of butter making and poultry raising. She blistered her hands almost daily, and grew as brown as a gypsy in making excursions over the farm to assist and encourage Chester's numerous enterprises. But she was happy and cheerful over her unaccustomed labors, for wasn't everything to be ours by and by?

Thus brightly the summer months passed, and the early autumn. The butter was sold and Chester announced, with pardonable pride, that it brought the very highest price. The apples went next, and then the plump chickens that Nellie had so assiduously watched; then the wheat and oats, and everything that could well be spared, went to swell the income.

Chester was jubilant over the result.

'I tell you, Nellie,' said he, 'it's worth everything to have a good wife. We have been wonderfully prospered. Mr. Goldthwait wants to get the farm back into his hands, but he can't do it, for the second payment is ready for him, and I have considerable money besides.'

Nellie heard all this and rejoiced with him; but she began to wonder vaguely when she was to receive her share of the wonderful income.

Not a cent had she in the once well-filled purse; and as she ruefully surveyed her boots she fully realized that even the strong ties, supposed to exist between sole and upper leather, must yield to the footsteps of time. She was so hard on boots? 'And who wouldn't be?' she said to herself grimly, 'trotting all over the house, and out into the yard every half hour to see if a stray hawk is after my chickens?'

When the cold November winds began to blow Mrs. Nellie said to herself:

'It is no use! my lace bonnet and white gloves look ridiculous at this season, and my boots grow worse and worse. I must stay at home from church.'

But no, her husband would not listen to that; he felt lost without her company, and her aito in the choir. So, without telling him the cause of the opposition, she retrimmed her old hat, mended her second best kids, and patched her boot, with the aid of an awl to pierce the sole. Not being a cobbler by profession her fingers received some wounds which made her feel almost exasperated; and she concluded that if men were not as blind as bats by nature Chester would see that she needed some new ones. He, innocent heart, thought she looked uncommonly well, as she appeared on Sunday morning, arrayed in her 'old things,' and, although she took pains to put the worst foot forward as she stepped into the carriage Chester only thought, 'What a pretty foot my wife has got.'

His new broadcloth suit, so stout and strongly made, was warranted to last a year at least, and what should he know of a woman's wants?

Monday morning Nellie scrubbed out her clothes with more than usual celerity; for torturing thoughts make one's hands move quickly; and the day before, while in Sabbath School, she had been horrified to see that her impromptu cobbling was proving treacherous, and her boot gaping in derision.

'I wonder if Chester expects my clothes will last forever?' said she to herself. 'Maybe he expects I'll ask him for money, but I cannot! Oh dear, I cannot! Haven't I earned anything, I'd like to know? And isn't it right for him to give me a part of the gain? I guess I could take care of myself better than he does it!' and if a few tears ran down her cheeks think it not strange, oh ye lovers of independence!

That night, on his return from the village, Chester tossed a bundle into her lap saying:

'I've got some splendid cloth there for a vest, Nellie; I have always bought my clothing ready-made, but I knew you could make it so nicely—and it will save two dollars.

Nellie told him she would try to do it, and then, as if the thought had just occurred to her, she added:

'By the way, Chester, I think I must have some new boots some time this week.'

'Well, I'd go to Stearns' and get some then, if I were you. He's just got his new goods,' and Chester unfolded his newspaper and began to read.

Poor Nellie bit her lip, and wondered if other husbands were as slow to take the hint as her's was proving himself to be. She said not another word, however, and the next afternoon got ready for her shopping expedition—she could fortunately wear rubbers—and waited for her liege lord to provide her with the necessary funds.

But he sat writing at his desk, oblivious of all domestic cares, and at length she said with an assumed nonchalance:

'Can you let me have some money, Chester?'

'Oh yes, you haven't any, have you?' and he drew out his wallet and began to count bills therein.

'There's five—that must go to Mr. Jackson for the use of his team; and three—my minister's tax exactly; ten—that goes for a new sleigh robe; and two—you can have that I guess, separating it from the rest; will that do?'

Nellie's face grew white and then red, and her heart beat so that she could hardly answer:

'I will try to make it.'

Chester looked up, thinking her voice did not sound just natural, but she had turned toward the window.

'There's some change you can have, too,' said he, adding several pieces of scrip to the bill.

She took the money and thrust it into her purse, and walked rapidly away; but her thoughts ran somewhat after this fashion:

'And so my claim is last and least in his estimation. I suppose that is the reason that so many women grow so sort of antiquated they hate to beg.'

Her husband's ears would have tingled could he have known these reflections, but as it was, he only looked after her and thought what a fortunate fellow he was to get such a wife.

After purchasing an inferior pair of boots Mrs. Nellie found that she had thirty cents remaining, which was speedily invested in pins, needles and thread, and she returned home resolved to labor and to wait a little while longer.

A few days after this, as she was bending over the table trying to cut Chester's vest, Miss Eunice Perkins called, and after a few minutes desultory chat the worthy spinster drew from her pocket a paper, which she handed to Nellie, saying as she did so:

'We are trying to get money to purchase a silk dress for a Christmas present to our pastor's wife. As the gentlemen are trying to do something for the pastor, we ladies intend to get her a dress among ourselves. Some one reminded me to come to you; you used to be so liberal in your subscriptions.'

Nellie tried to read the well-known names already on the paper, but a film seemed to come before her eyes, and she felt the blood rushing to her cheeks.

She tried to smile, however, as she said: 'I really haven't any money by me to day, Miss Perkins—and I can't tell you—I think you need not rely on me for anything.

Miss Perkins gave a little feminine shriek.

'There! there! now confess, Mrs. Pomeroy; isn't it just as I told you? Can you married ladies have half the independence that we single ones have?' and she tried to look very knowing.

'Have I ever said but that I have enough of everything?' asked Nellie, with a little of the dignity that used to subdue troublesome boys.

'Oh no, of course not. Everybody says you've got an excellent husband; and I am sure I didn't mean anything. You know it is my way to joke a little occasionally, and you remember our little talk about pin-money, and with continued protestations Miss Perkins slid the paper into her pocket again and took her departure. Then Nellie put her head down on the table and had a good cry. When Christmas came she thought of the pretty dressing gown she had made for Chester the year before, when she was only 'engaged,' and wished she could do as much again; but what would a present be worth begged from his own pocket?' said she.

Chester's gift to her was a wringing-machine. The year before it was a book of poems; but then, the machine was vastly more useful, and given with an undiminished affection, she knew, only it was so practical.'

Nellie did not ask for any more money during the winter, although once she made a purchase while Chester leaned over the counter to offer well-meant advice, and then afterward paid for it from his own pocket.

Not but that he was willing to do this, but she thought how much better it would have seemed to count the money from her own little purse, as she used to do. It was very natural, under the circumstances, for Nellie to wish that she could do something in addition to her daily duties that should bring the longed for 'pin-money,' but not until the following May was there an opportunity. Then, as she was passing his house one afternoon, old Mr. Stanley accosted her.

'Mrs. Pomeroy,' said he, 'if you wasn't a married woman I should be after you to teach our district school this summer. We have got some good sized girls that would go if I could find the right kind of a teacher.'

'How much will you give me if I will take the school?' asked Nellie, trying to conceal her delight at the proposition.

'Wouldn't take it, would you, now?' said the old man. 'I'd give you—well, I'd give you fifty dollars. You'd board at home, of course.'

'I will let you know my decision to-morrow morning, Mr. Stanley, but please don't mention that I think of teaching.'

That night Chester was informed of her 'splendid plan.'

'You see the schoolhouse is so near us, and a nice long time before and after each session to do my work; and I am so strong. Please say yes, Chester, she pleaded, and so he at last consented, and the school was engaged.

With unfaltering courage and a feeling of her old independence Nellie commenced her work; busy from morning until night, and happier than ever, until at the end of the fourth week Chester fell from the beams of the barn and broke his leg. Then she wanted to give it up; but after a few days' interruption he insisted upon her resuming it. Then, poor fellow, he had nothing to do but lie on the parlor sofa and watch the road to the schoolhouse door, and the hands of the clock creeping around at a snail's pace, measuring off the time for her return.

'Yes, he had his farm to worry about also; and the 'help,' and Mr. Goldthwait's next payment. He knew that everything was being neglected, and oh, how he longed for the use of his helpless limb once more! But one day, as he was trying to plan and culculate for the payment, he happened to think of Nellie's fifty dollars, and then his mind was at rest, for he felt sure it would be sufficient to make up all deficiencies. The school was finished at last and Mr. Stanley promptly gave Nellie the promised wages, saying as he did so that she had earned double the sum, which was sweet music in her ears. Tears of gratitude filled her eyes, and as she hurried home she felt at least an inch taller than usual. Chester began to hobble about on crutches during the harvest season only to find, as he had feared, that the farm had been neglected, and was not going to meet his expectations of the spring. He could not complain of Nellie's work, however, for she had not let the dairy suffer: so that from that, and the other sources, he could nearly meet the five hundred dollar payment. 'Nellie's money would just make it out, I think,' said he to himself, but although he hinted again and again of the lack, and her ability to meet it, she was strangely slow to understand, and would innocently inquire, 'What can you do Chester?'

One day a peremptory note from Mr. Goldthwait, saying that the payment was due, and must be made before night, brought matters to a crisis.

Nellie saw the messenger who brought the unwelcome note, and saw her husband as he leaned against the garden fence to read it, and pitied him so much that she wanted to rush out at once; but he turned toward the house, and she sat down quietly to her sewing, not looking up even when she heard his crutch coming thump, thump, thump across the floor.

'Nellie, it's just as I feared. Hear this;' and then he read the missive with its cruel threat, that unless the money was brought that night Mr. Goldthwait would take the place.

'Isn't that too bad? What will you do?' asked Nellie, sympathizingly.

'I can't make up the five hundred unless you let me have your money, now that is a fact,' was the desperate answer.

'Well, I will see what I can do,' said Nellie, coolly, as she brought forth her treasure.

'There is ten, that will buy a new dress; and ten, a cloak; and five, a hat or bonnet; and ten—I shall need that for boots, gloves, and other little things. I think I can let you have fifteen dollars,' looking up innocently. A grieved look spread all over Chester's face; the corners of his mouth began to twitch and if he had not been a man, and six feet high, he would have cried.

'Nellie!' was all he could say.

'What?' and then Nellie had both arms around his neck, and the bills were all thrust into his hand. 'I mean you should have them all,' she sobbed.

'What made you act so, then? how could you be so—so provoking?' said Chester.

'Did you hate to ask me for that money, Chester.

'You know I did,' was the answer.

'Well, why haven't you asked for it before?'

'Because you knew I wanted it days and days ago, and I thought you ought to offer it. Of course I didn't want to come to you like some old beggar,' said Chester.

Nellie clapped her hands.

'I want to tell you a little story now,' said she. 'There was once a girl who had always earned her money, and fought her way in the world alone, and succeeded well, too But she was foolish enough to get married, and then she had to work twice as hard as ever before, and have double the care; but for all that she never received a single penny without asking her husband for it, nor did she spend one without his knowing it; what she received in return. Now this was very humiliating; and sometimes she would think she never could ask again, and then she would cry and cry; and oh, Chester, you don't know how I have cried, it seemed so—so,' and Nellie's head went down again.

'Why, Nellie! why, darling! I never thought—why, did you feel like that? But it's different, you know, with me. Women never—why they expect to ask their husbands—'

'It isn't one bit different, either!' cried Nellie, dashing the tears away, 'I am as sensitive as you are, and there's nothing I dread worse than asking for money. Hundreds of women feel just so, too, only it's the custom for them to be domestic beggars, and they dislike to make a fuss; but I'd like to hear any one say she admires the custom. Why haven't we a right to use a part of our earnings after as well as before we are married?'

'Well, you have. But I supposed you would ask for what you wanted. My mother always—'

'But you see now how hard it is to ask for what you feel ought to be freely given,' interrupted his wife. 'Of course I feel as anxious to pay off our debts as you do, so I would not be extravagant; but if I could have ever so little, and feel that it was mine—freely and rightfully mine—don't you see how much more pleasant it would be? Then if I wanted to give a dollar to the Missionary cause, I could calculate my expenses just as I used to, and practice a little self denial, and do it. Don't you see, as it is, that women can't know much about the luxury of giving? Just put yourself in my place, and think how ridiculous it would make you feel to be obliged to come to my pocket every time you wanted to be charitable.'

'Oh my! I can't imagine such a thing! I wouldn't do it, you see,' laughed Chester.

'Nor would any man. Now do you think I ought to?' asked Nellie.

'No, I do not, and you shan't be obliged to suffer so again, I promise you; but, really, I never thought but it was natural, and all right for you to.'

'You will know better after this,' said Nellie; 'but I suppose you are anxious to go to Mr. Goldthwait's, so I will not detain you.'

She stood at the window and watched him as he rode away with a light heart; for she felt that what had so threatened to mar her domestic happiness was banished forever.

Nellie never taught again, save when she established an 'infant' school in her own kitchen; but no subscription paper ever gave her 'sinking feelings,' nor did she ever resume the trade of cobbler; for in her own little purse was punctually deposited what Chester laughingly called her 'monthly dividends.'

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

William Miller attended the performance of 'Uncle Josh' and saw a man thrown through a window and a skylight, and heard uproarious applause. He went home and sought to practice the same game on his brother, who was boarding at his house; but the applause consisted of yells of 'Police!' and 'Murder!' and William was trotted off to the incarcerator. This is another proof of what is one man's meat is another man's poison. His Honor looked over the desk at the prisoner and said:

'William Miller, this throwing people out of windows is not only damaging in its effects on glass, but there is a faint show of somebody getting badly injured. I cannot countenance any such performance.'

'I don't feel as if I should ever do so any more,' replied the prisoner.

'And you'll leave five dollars as a guarantee that you won't?'

William left it, but it was a close shave.

After he had fished up four dollars he had to hunt through all the hallways and garrets of his pockets, and even when he thought he had enough the clerk picked out and handed to him three pants' buttons which the prisoner in his excitement had counted for ten cent pieces. He went away with his vest pockets turned wrong side out, a sadder and wiser man.

The following story is told as a remarkable instance of the appreciation of humor. A German soldier was ordered fifty lashes for some alleged act of insubordination. Fritz, disciplined to silence, was fixed to triangles in the presence of his company. When then the first lashes fell upon his naked shoulders, the worthy fellow, instead of displaying evidences of distress, burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. The executioner, regarding this manifestation as by no means complimentary to his skill, laid on with redoubled ardor. But the more he laid on the more Fritz laughed. When cut down he still found great difficulty in restraining his mirth, and indulged in loud intermittent guffaws. The officer in command of the company, with a curiosity naturally excited, approached the bleeding wretch and inquired the cause of the mirth. 'Why,' replied Fritz breaking into a fresh fit of laughter, 'I'm the wrong man!'

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that is more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—Ex.

Why is Mr. Bigger's young boy larger than himself? Because he is a little Bigger

WHY KEROSENE LAMPS EXPLODE.

A PRACTICAL HINT TO ALL WHO HANDLE KEROSENE OR COAL OIL LAMPS.

Frightful accidents from the explosion of kerosene and coal oil lamps have become so frequent of late, that the question of enacting some law to prevent if possible—or, at least to lessen their repetition—has become a subject of considerable discussion and comment. In this city, from time to time, the most horrible results have taken place, ending in death, and frequently disfiguring the unfortunate victims for life, by the careless handling of this dangerous agent. R. C. Kinzil, M. D., president of the state board of health of Michigan and professor in the state agricultural college of that state, in a lecture recently delivered before the Michigan legislature explained the manner in which kerosene generally explodes. The professor said: "Some persons seem to think the explosion of a kerosene lamp is caused in the same way as boiler explosions; namely by the pressure of the vapor of the oil inside the lamp. In rare instances explosions are caused in this way; for example, where the ignited oil overflows the lamp and the lamp is enveloped in flames. But explosions usually occur in another way; namely, where the vapor of the kerosene is mixed in proper proportions with air, and thus a true explosive mixture is formed which will explode with the force of a gunshot when fired by flame. This explains why a lamp is in more danger of exploding when only partially filled with kerosene, because a larger amount of space is filled with the explosive mixture; it is the same as a larger load of powder in a gun. Many persons suppose that there can be no danger of a lamp exploding unless the whole body of the oil in the lamp is heated to the flashing point; that because the temperature of our rooms never rises to 120 degrees there can be no danger in using oil whose flashing point is 120 degrees. But Dr. Baker, secretary of the state board of health, has proved by experiment with lamps that an explosive mixture may form and the lamp explode while the body of the oil in the lamp is not above eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of the body of oil in the lamp is not the only factor to be considered, because different parts of the lamp become very unequally heated.

If you will touch the brass collar of a lamp which has been burning for some time you will find it quite hot, and the tube supporting the wick is still more strongly heated. The formation of vapor will be determined by the hottest part of the lamp which comes in contact with the oil. When the combustion is imperfect from any cause, the brass fittings of the lamp become excessively heated. Dr. Baker found in his experiment that when the chimney was removed by breaking or otherwise, and the lamp continued to burn, the temperature of the brass collar rose very rapidly in every instance; in one case in 14 minutes it rose to 161 degrees, and in another case in ten minutes to 155 degrees Fahrenheit. In this last instance very rapid explosions occur

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 30, 1879.

TO MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committees are requested to meet in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, June 10, 1879, in the Grand Jury room at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg; and also to revise the apportionment of delegates to the County Convention, according to the vote at the last Gubernatorial election.

D LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

THE INCOME TAX

The sub committee is engaged in preparing a bill to restore the income tax, and an effort will be made to secure action on it at the present session. A well prepared income tax should not be objectionable. We do not see why invested capital that is remunerative, should not pay its share of the burdens of Government as well as that which is unremunerative, or as we l as labor. Every person who has studied the subject knows that there is no equality nor equity in our taxing system, local, State or National. The only true basis it seems to us is to tax *values*. That which is worthless should escape, and that which is valuable should be assessed according to its value. A man with a net income of $10,000 should pay more than a man with a net income of $1,000. A properly adjusted law would reach a vast amount of wealth that now goes scot free, and leaves additional burdens upon those who have no surplus income.

Gen Grant and the Figures.

A good many zealous Republicans affect to believe, and perhaps really think, that with Grant for a candidate, and with troops at the polls, and with plenty of supervisors and deputy marshals, they can surely carry the next Presidential election.

Have these sanguine stalwarts taken a fair look at the figures? Let them ponder their lessons, and gather wisdom from the same.

A majority of the electoral votes is 185. The class of Republicans to whom we refer, and indeed all kinds of Republicans, admit that their candidate, whoever he may be, will not receive a single electoral vote in the Southern States, and that his sole relinance must be upon the North.

The Northern States which went for Hayes in 1876 cast 166 votes. This number is 19 short of a majority. Four Northern States went for Tilden—New York with 35 votes Connecticut with 6, New Jersey with 9, and Indiana with 15—making an aggregate of 65. Let us, for the sake of the calculation, concede that Grant would carry all the Northern States that Hayes did, and then where is he to make up the deficiency of 19 votes? It will be remembered that the whole South is conceded to the Democratic candidate. And upon the theory that Grant would carry all the Hayes States, he must get the needed 19 votes from the four States that went for Tilden.

Where can he find them? Indiana is as sure to go for the Democratic nominee in 1880 as is Kentucky. Connecticut may vote for the Republicans, and there is a bare possibility that New Jersey might go in the same direction, though there is far less probability that these two States should take that course than there is that Oregon, California, and Nevada should throw their 12 votes for the Democratic candidate. But give to Grant the 15 votes of Connecticut and New Jersey, and he would still lack four of a majority.

Of course, if Grant could secure all the Northern States that went for Hayes, and then add to them the 35 votes of New York he would be elected. This result would give a total of 201 votes. But if he were to carry New York and all the Northern Hayes States except Ohio, the loss of its 22 votes would reduce his total to 179, which would be six short of a majority.

We advise the friends of Grant and the bayonet to carefully study these figures.—*N. Y. Sun.*

There is a good deal of misapprehension in and out of congress in regard to the popularity of silver coins. It is believed by many that the silver dollar is unpopular and that gold would be preferred as a circulating medium. Now the fact is that very few people know what it is to handle the *legal tender* silver dollar. The "trade dollar," which is not a legal tender, has usurped the place of the Bland or legal tender dollar, simply because it is not a legal tender, therefore at a discount and therefore a drug in the money market. Besides the "trade dollar" the subsidiary coins consisting of half dollars, quarters and dimes are about the only silver pieces in general circulation. The "trade dollar" should at once be taken up by the government and the legal tender silver dollar paid out in its redemption. At present there can be no fair test of the usefulness or convenience of the silver dollar as a circulating medium because the "trade dollar" and the subsidiary coins are almost the only silver in circulation. —*Patriot.*

Death of William Lloyd Garrison.

NEW YORK, May 25.—William Lloyd Garrison died here last evening, at 10:45, having been unconscious for nearly twenty-four hours. He came to this city three weeks ago to see a daughter who was about to sail for Europe, and his disease, Bright's disease of the kidneys, suddenly became so much worse that it was plain he could not long survive. Up to Friday evening, however, he retained full possession of his mental faculties and conversed freely with his sons and daughter who surrounded his bedside, and with his hosts of friends who called upon him. Since his malady has assumed such a serious form the venerable sufferer has been visited by several of the best known physicians of the city, who, a few days ago, pronounced his case hopeless. Up to Wednesday Mr. Garrison was unable to partake of food, but since then his stomach has been so weak that nourishment was not retained. Late Friday evening his breathing suddenly became labored and difficult. It was thought he was dying, but he soon was easier. His consciousness did not remain, however, and in this stupor he remained until last evening, when he quietly ceased to breathe. His four sons, his daughter and his grandson were at his side. There is to be a post-mortem examination and on Monday the remains are to be sent to Boston.

The Treasurer's fee of $1.50 for hotel and $1.00 for resturant licenses, is found under the late law not to be collectable, and those who have paid these demands will be reimbursed by that official.

Autumnal Tints.

The rich golden brown, dark red, maroon and orange color of Leamon's Dyes, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., enable a lady at small expenditure to manage for her autumnal dress. Get them at your druggist's.

Judge Packer's Will and Public Bequests.

The will of Judge Packer is a voluminous document and was written by the well known law firm in Palladelphia of which John C. Bullitt is a member. It was read in the presence of the family, in Mauch Chunk, on Thursday, by one of the law firm mentioned. The public bequests are most munificent, and are another evidence that his last thoughts were bent on doing good to others. The public bequests are as follows:

To the Lehigh University, $1,500,000 as an endowment fund. This makes nearly or quite $3,000,000 given to that institution.

To the University Library, erected to the memory of his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Linderman, $500,000.

To St. Luke's Hospital, $300,000, with an express provision that the inst tution is to be forever free to all employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

To St. Mark's Church, Mauch Chunk, of which he was a member, $30,000.

To Muhlenburg College, Allentown, a handsome bequest.

To Washington-Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, also a handsome bequest.

These are the bequests of a public character. A number of personal bequests were also made, which will not be made known until the will is admitted to probate. This will be done on Monday next, in Philadelphia, the deceased having claimed that as his residence and voted and paid his personal tax there.

The value of the estate is fully $20,000,000, all reports to the contrary that may be afloat. It is difficult to get at the amount positively. It will not be below that sum but in all probability will exceed it.

The Executors of the estate are: Messrs. Robert A. Packer, Harry E. Packer, E. P. Wilbur and Robert H. Sayre. These gentlemen, with the President of the Lehigh Valley R. R., *ex officio*, are also the Trustees, and will have sole charge and direction of the Judge's vast interests in the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

There is no intimation as to who shall succeed him as President of the road. That position will in all probability remain vacant until the next annual election. The question as to who his successor will be it is impossible to answer, but we think we are safe in saying that it will be one of the four Executors named.

Mysteries of Masonry.

A correspondent writes as follows: "I saw a communication, signed J. O. W., portraying the beauties of Masonry. He writes of three Union soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Confederates, and one of them, being a Mason, was deliberately sent home Now, I understand that Masonry teaches its members to obey the laws of the country in which they live. It is true this man violated no law in becoming a prisoner, yet his captors or guards had no more right to liberate him because he was a Mason than a Sheriff would have to liberate a criminal for the same reasons.

"When a man joins the Masons, I understand he takes some kind of an obligation. When a man enlists in the army to fight for his country, he also takes an obligation. Now the question I ask you, as a consistent Mason and honest editor, is, which is the superior?"

Replying to the above, we can only tell what we should do, as a man, a Mason, and a human being unaccountable to himself, his obligations and his God.

If there should come an edict from our government for us to renounce Masonry or be considered a traitor to the government, we should pay no attention to anything that interfered with our obligations as a Mason, because they in no wise interfere with our duty to our country or our family.

Were we a Sheriff, whose duty it was to hang a man for murder, we should hang him, no matter if he were the Worshipful Master of our Lodge, or our senior in Masonic rank. Were we a detective, and sent to arrest a criminal, we should arrest him if he were the highest Mason in the world.

As our correspondent says, the war prisoner violated no law. We should have let him go had he asked it as a Mason. But to come out of the tall grass so that the man who wishes information can see our blue plume, here is just what we would do.

We should honor all trust confided to us. We would never enlist to fight in an army without permission to spare the life of a Mason when we knew the applicant for mercy to be a Mason. If drafted in a war service, we never should take the life of a Mason knowing him to be such. If we were in command of a regiment of troops, and every one of our men had a dead sure thing of killing every man of a regiment of the enemy, and if that regiment of the enemy should as one man give the hailing sign of distress, we should command our regiment to fire about four hundred feet above their heads, then walk up and ask the officer in charge of the men whose lives we had spared to shake hands and surrender.

The good Mason would not ask us to do anything that would lower us in the estimation of good people, or to peril our reputation unless there was such need for him to ask help, that, in justice to others and to all, we could not refuse.

Were we on the ground to kill our mortal enemy in a duel, and he should give the hailing sign of distress in time, we should walk up and shake hands with him. Had we felled him to the earth, and he then should appeal to the Masonic element in our heart, we should take him up tenderly, restore him to life, or follow him to the grave as a Brother. Masonry commands us to the law and its defense, but in street fight or in battle we should spare the life of every Mason who on such account asked for mercy. We should be true to our first obligation, and never take upon ourselves another to conflict with the first till the first was thrown off.

Were we in command of an army, and the General in command of our enemy likewise a Mason, we should entertain him at our tent, escort him to his lines, return to our place, then go forth to fight, and whip him and his army if we could. Then we should gather from the wounded those who were Masons, taking care of them before caring for our own who were not. We should ask no odds or favors because we were Masons, except a clearly defined duty to some helpless, hapless loved one demanded that he live, but not at the expense of our honor.

Masonry asks us to do nothing that is dishonorable. But it teaches us to cultivate mercy and humility, to build mankind into better conditions, to keep our tongues silent when silence is the wiser and better thing.—*Exchange.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1879.

ANOTHER VETO BREWING—WHAT THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS SAY TO THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS—A PLAN TO BE OUTLINED IN CAUCUS DURING THE WEEK—PROPOSED CHANGES IN POSTAL REGULATIONS—A BILL TO ESTABLISH RETURN-LETTER OFFICES—THE SUCCESS OF SUCH OFFICES ABROAD, ETC., ETC.

It is difficult to tell to-day what will be the outcome of the disagreement between Congress and the Executive That the bill will be vetoed has been known for some time. But the unknown, is how Congress will meet the veto. If anything can be inferred from the public speeches and private expressions of leading members, the majority, if not as aggressive and confident as it was before the first veto, is, at this writing, more compact and determined than it was immediately after the last veto. The legislative appropriation bill was signed by Senator Thurman yesterday afternoon and was sent immediately to the Executive Mansion. The President will probably send in his veto to-day, though some republicans are of the opinion that it will not be laid before Congress until the end of the week.

The Southern members have addressed a communication to the Northern Democratic members asking them to outline a plan of legislative action in the present emergency, and signifying their willingness to follow their lead. The democratic members of the House who conceived this plan of getting a definite expression of policy from the northern members desired to have the joint committee act upon the proposition before taking any formal step to carry it out. Should the joint committee adopt the proposition it will be submitted for signatures. Every northern democrat who has been spoken to on the subject has signified his willingness to follow up the policy and insist upon standing firm and refusing appropriations. The idea of the address or document is that as the laws sought to be repealed more directly affect the northern states, and as the repealing legislation was inaugurated by members from the north, they should be allowed to lead in defining the policy to be pursued. The joint conference committee will meet either to day or to-morrow, when the question will be considered and passed upon.

The committee on post offices and post-roads have been giving their attention to a system of return letter offices, such as has long been in use in England The object of a proposed bill is to secure the most speedy delivery of letters to writers in cases where the party addressed does not receive them, from any cause whatever, such as a failure to take them from the office, illegibility of address, indisposition to receive them, or otherwise. It is very obvious that in a country the exent of this, where we have postal lines 3,000 miles long, a return letter office at one point only, and that one point Washington, on the extreme eastern boundary of the continent, is insufficient for the speedy delivery of letters or packages to the original sender, in case of non delivery. The average distance of carriage of mail matter in the United States is about 1,813 miles. This fact of itself is sufficient to demonstrate the necessity of the return letter offices the bill proposes to establish All the postal reforms in this, as in all other countries, are taken from the British system; they were engrafted on that system, in spite of the strenuous opposition of postal officials, and were, in every instance, the suggestions of persons disconnected with the service. The fast mail coach system, cheap postage, uniform postage, and the railway postal car, were all resisted. The postoffice money-order system was allowed to be conducted as a private enterprise by three postoffice clerks for forty years, before the Department would assume its functions The commercial character of the British people demanded increased communication and the result is, the best conceived and the best administered postal system in the world. Its efficiency, however, is greatly promoted by the fact that they have a real civil service. Great Britain has had no such thing as a dead letter office. She has return letter offices. Until within a very few years past our Government had no return letter office; letters and packages, unless they contained valuables, being destroyed. The term dead letter explained their fate literally. Great Britain began with one return-letter office. In the year 1872 she had three; at London, Edinburgh and Dublin In 1873 Glascow was added; and as the experiment proved successful, the number enlarged until now there are in that country 172 offices from which undelivered letters are returned to the writers, with eight principal offices Under the law, as it exists in the United States, letters, if not delivered remain in the offices to which they are sent until advertised in the discretion of the postmaster, but not oftener than once a week. They remain in the local office in the discretion of the postmaster-general, according to his regulations on the subject.

It is the intention of the bill that the experiment should be made with a small number of return letter offices. If the result is encouraging, the system can be extended; if otherwise, abolished. The importance will be seen of each commercial centre having a return-letter office for the whole area which naturally transacts business with it.

C. A. S.

The Soldiers' Orphan schools of Pennsylvania were a noble charity, and, in the main, well managed. The contract system under which they were carried on led to some abuses, the children falling into the hands of speculative gentry, whose notions were not philanthropic but commercial. The State has expended millions of dollars in the patriotic attempt to contribute to the welfare of its wards, and has carried the task to a legitimate ending. There are no more orphans of a tender age to educate. The greater part of them have grown to years of discretion and responsibility. The war has been over long enough to bring this about. But the persons who have the orphan schools still manage to keep up a supply, and on one pretence or another to secure annual appropriations from the State. These appropriations should be stopped, and the children in charge turned over to the care of the normal schools, where their tuition can be completed at a small percentage of the expense now incurred. This business is no longer a charity, but a speculation.—*Phila. Record.*

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, believes that Hayes is in training for the Presidential nomination. Stranger things have happened. Hayes' declaration at the beginning of the term, that he would not be a candidate for re election, goes for nothing. He has done many things which he said he would not do, and left undone many things which he said he would do. He will take another hitch at the Presidency if he can get it.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

Nine Children Poisoned.

Island Pond, Vt., May 28.—Nine children have died from drinking poisoned water in a brook at Newark, Vt., and a number of others are not expected to live.

Pensioners on Pain.

Some people suffer for years with kidney or liver disorders, not knowing that the Kidney-Wort can relieve and cure them. It strengthens the bowels, purifies the blood, drives out the pain, and renews the sufferer's life. Sold by Druggists.

There is a bill in Congress to repeal the duty on quinine. The tariff on it is unusually heavy, and the business in the hands of a monopoly, the head of which is located in Philadelphia and the members of which have become millionaires at the expense of the poor and suffering. Quinine is a necessity in our fever stricken districts, and its cheap importation should not be at the expense of the many in order to enrich two or three firms in the United States. Repeal the tariff.

The Fitz John Porter Case.

Washington, May 28.—A contradiction is authorised of the statement which has several times been printed that Mr. Hayes has decided not to approve the findings of the court of inquiry, in the Fitz John Porter case, and that he will refer them for examination and revision to the judge advocate general of the army. No such decision has been made and there are special reasons growing out of the judge advocate general's previous service on General Pope's staff which render the reference of the subject to him in any event very improbable. The record of the proceedings of the court has only just been received and covers 1,800 closely printed pages. Until Mr. Hayes shall have had time to examine this no decision will be made or action taken.

CALCUTTA, May 26.—The British India steam navigation company's steamer Ava was in collision with another vessel, and the Ava sank. Sixty-six of the crew and four passengers were drowned. The Ava was an iron screw steamer of 2,600 tons, built at Dumbarton in 1873.

ALMOST A SUICIDE.

One of the most handsome, eminent and successful merchants in the country, after years of suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint, became melancholy and desperate. To add to his troubles an eruption appeared, with disfiguring effect, upon his face. Physicians exhausted their skill in his behalf, but failed to afford any relief. Racked with the torments of indigestion, and mortified at his personal appearance, he attempted suicide. Kind friends interposed, and induced him to try Sandaline. The effect was wanderful. His blood became purified, digestion improved, appetite was restored, all the organs resumed their functions, and his mind completely recovered its balance. The eruption on his face entirely disappeared, his natural comeliness returned, and he now enjoys perfect health. It is the simplest and surest remedy ever known. Sandaline Lotion is the greatest curative for all eruptions and other unnatural discharges. Will do just as recommended, used as directed, or money refunded. Price $1. Ask your druggist.—Providence, Dec. 16, '78. Dr. Gounod, 5 West 14th St. N. Y.: I reply to your inquiry that "Sandaline" and Sandaline Lotion thoroughly and rapidly cured me of an old standing case of barber's itch, and you may publish this. P. O'Shea.—Dr. Gounod's great medical work, full of interest, over 250 pages. Price $1. Send for it.

INCORPORATING THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Section 4 of the proposed amendment provides for a capital stock of $50,000, divided into 5000 shares of the par value of $10 00 each As the grounds and present buildings cost less than $10 000 why make this capital stock *five times as much?* It must mean either additional ground and buildings to the amount of $50 000, or else a fearful watering of stock. Now there is no restriction as to who shall purchase the stock. A few capitalists inside or outside the county might gobble it all, or it might be bought by jockeys and showmen outside, and degenerate into an institution for their benefit, and to the detriment of our agricultural and mechanical interests

We perceive another wrong in the movement. The Society was instituted by the people of this county, and *their* presence, exhibitions and means have mainly contributed to its success, while a large amount in premiums has gone abroad.

Again, in Nov, 1876, the Society bought the present ground consisting of 12 acres and 69 perches for $8000. The present society, besides erecting the present buildings have paid on that agreement about $3000 so that the proposed movement if successful, might absorb what *has* been paid and done, and walk off annually with from 20 to 40 per cent on their actual investment, and that percentage made out of the people. As the Fair has always been a success when well managed, we at present can see no necessity for the change nor any advantage to be gained except to a small ring.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

The announcement that a new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary has just been published, containing many new and valuable features, suggests the thought that buying a dictionary is a good deal like buy ing an egg or a watch; a bad one is not cheap at an price. Webster being the standard authority for the English language, he naturally has many imitators, but imitators are usually held at their true worth by the public;—who wants a wooden nutmeg, though it may look ever so much like the genuine article? The popularity of Webster is based upon this principle.

If you want a handy thing to carry with you, a companion that you can always rely upon, and one that will never tire you, a really *wide* *awake* one, we recommend that you get a copy of the pocket edition of Webster, with its 18,000 words and meanings, rules for spelling, tables of weight and measures, abbreviations, words, phrases and proverbs from the ancient and modern languages.

It is printed from new type, and bound in morocco, with tucks, and bright gilt edges, and when not otherwise obtainable, will be sent by mail, on receipt of one dollar, by the publishers, Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand street, New York.

GOOD BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

People who delight in good books are rejoicing in the good work being done by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, N. Y. By introducing the plan of publishing and selling books direct to purchasers, instead of giving the large discounts usually allowed to dealers and agents to sell for them; by working on the basis of the present cost of making books, which is about one-half what it was a few years ago, and by printing very large editions, which also greatly reduces the cost as compared with small editions, they are able to furnish books at prices which, to most people, seem truly astonishing, but which they say are only reasonable. They publish as follows:

Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature, 8 vols. 16 mo. Price, complete, paper, $2,00; cloth, $3,00; half morocco, $4,75; half morocco, bound in 4 vols. $5,75.

Rollin's Ancient History, 1,192 double-column pages, large type, 8 vol. cloth, $4,25; library sheep, $5,75.

Josephus' Works, translated by Whiston, 1,042 double column pages, very large type, 8 vo. cloth, $2,00; library sheep, $2,50.

Arabian Nights, large type, 12 mo. cloth, 55 cents.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, very large type, 12mo. cloth, 50 cents.

Robinson Crusoe, large type, 12 mo. cloth, 25 cents.

Baron Munchausen, very large type, 12 mo. cloth 50 cents.

From the above remarkably low Prices a discount of ten per cent. is allowed to those ordering before June 1, and an additional discount of 10 per cent. when ordered in clubs of five or more copies, of either book, or to the amount of $10,00 or more selected from the list. Pages giving specimens of type and full particulars, are sent free on request.

Candidates.

(The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 12th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.)

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM MILLER,
of Centre.

A. K. SMITH,
of Madison.

SAMUEL JACOBY,
of Bloom.

JOHN G. JACOBY,
of Berwick.

JOHN G. QUICK,
of Montour.

JOHN LORE,
of Pine.

CHARLES A. KNORR,
of Bloom.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

H. C. KELCHNER,
of Scott.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m., on

Saturday, June 21st, 1879.

All that certain messuage piece and parcel of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county aforesaid and described as follows: Beginning at a post in line of land formerly of Ephraim McCollum, thence by the same north thirty-eight degrees east one hundred and twenty-two perches to a fallen oak, thence by land formerly of Isaac Hendershott north fifty-one degrees west forty-two perches and eight-tenths to a post, thence by land formerly of Mary McBride south thirty-seven and one-half degrees west one hundred and fourteen perches to a post, thence by land formerly of Harman Dildine south forty degrees east forty three perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres of land and allowances. Being the same piece and parcel of land which Anna McBride Executrix of the last will and testament of Thomas McBride deceased, by deed dated the thirty-first day of August A. D., 1877. On which are erected a dwelling house, barn and outbuildings, also on the premises an apple orchard and other fruit trees.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of William McBride against Isaac N. Runyan Executor of Priscilla Runyan deceased, with notice to Clarence Carey tenant in possession, and to be sold as the property of Isaac N. Runyan Executor of Priscilla Runyan.

BARKLEY, Attorney. Levari Facias.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Jackson township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John H. Fritz, on the east by other lands of John H. Fritz and lands of Kelchner & Co., on the south by land of Samuel Knouse and on the west by Washington Knouse, containing seventeen acres more or less, on which are erected a plank house, barn and out-buildings, also on the premises an apple orchard.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of P. D. Black against Abraham Manning and to be sold as the property of Abraham Manning.

MILLER, Attorney. Fieri Facias.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, containing twenty-six acres more or less, bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Joseph Crawford, on the east by lands of John Henry, on the south by lands of Harman Bright and on the west by lands of William Long, on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Charles W. Miller for use of Sarah A. Petrikin against Richard B. Bright and to be sold as the property of Richard B. Bright.

MILLER, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

The undivided one-eighth interest of Wm. Longenberger in a certain tract of land in Beaver township Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania containing three hundred and sixty four acres more or less and allowances, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Catharine Longenberger, adjoining a tract surveyed in the name of George Longenberger on the north, John Reese on the east, Jesse Brooke and Deborah Stewart on the south, and Andrew Clark on the west, whereon are erected a coal breaker and Machinery and several dwelling houses, tavern, store house and other buildings with opened coal mines, thereon.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of Urias Seybert, against William Longenberger and E. E. Longenberger, and to be sold as the property of William Longenberger.

BUCKALEW, Attorneys Vend Ex.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writ issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Slabtown, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m. on

Friday, June 20th, 1879,

All that certain piece or tract of land situate partly in Catawissa and partly in Locust township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of John Fageley, Philip Manhart, John Yeager and William Hughes' estate, containing seventeen acres and fourteen perches, whereon are erected a good saw mill, frame dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Yeager against David S. Hower and to be sold as the property of David S. Hower.

RHAWN, Attorney. Fieri Facias.

JOHN W HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC LUTZ, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Lutz, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

HENRY HETLER,
Administrator.

May 30, 79-6w.

BRIDGE LETTING.

A covered wooden brace bridge to be built over Westcreek near Eli Mendenhall's saw mill, Benton township, 92 feet between abutments, length of abutments 16 feet, will be let at the Commissioner's office on Monday, June 9th, 1879, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Old butments to be repaired to admit of 8ft 8 inch three feet from top of wall plate. Plans and specifications can be seen at office.

STEPHEN POHE, } County
CHAS. REICHART, } Com'rs.
A. B. HERRING, }

Attest: JOHN B. CASEY, Clerk.
Commissioners' office, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
May 30 '79-2w.

Rowell & Co's. Advt's.

Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion.

Tarrant's Effervescent Aperient

Is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain, and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

May 30, '79-4w.

AGENTS, READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our Low and wonderful inventions. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

May 30, '79-1m

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St., Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

May 30, '79-1w.

SEND TO F. G. RICH & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive Outfit Free.

May 30, '79-4w.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents Outfit free. SHAW & Co. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

May 30, '79-4w

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

May 30, '79-4w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 1879.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Roaringcreek Township, Columbia County Pa., described as follows to-wit: bounded on the north by Polley Hoagland, on the east by land of Peter Levan, on the west by land of F. Richard and on the south by land of William Swisher, containing 90 acres on which are erected a dwelling house, log barn and out buildings.

Seized taken in execution, at the suit of The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the instance of Michael Roach, and other heirs of Thomas Roach, deceased, against William Roach, and John Klinger, and to be sold as the property of William Roach.

BUCKALEW, Attorney. Al Vend Ex

ALSO,

The following described real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, to-wit:

1. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Mifflinville, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east one hundred and one and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence by same north seventy-seven and one-half degrees east thirty-one and eight-tenths perches to a post in said road thence by land of Stacy John south twenty-seven degrees east 197.2 perches to a stone, thence by land of J. B. Yetter and heirs of Henry Bauman, deceased, south eighty-six degrees, west one hundred and thirty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by purpart No. 2 of Daniel Yetter, deceased, north thirty and one-half degrees west one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone in the middle of the aforesaid public road, the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty acres and one hundred and thirty-four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a stone dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

2. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Mifflinville, thence by said road north thirty-four and one-half degrees, east seventy-three perches to a stone in said road, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east twenty-six and six-tenths perches to a stone in said road, thence by other lands of Joseph Geiger south thirty and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of C. B. Gearhart and J. B. Yetter south eighty-six degrees, west one hundred and four and one-half perches to a post, thence by land of J. B. Yetter north thirty-one and one-fourth degrees west sixty-four and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six acres and four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

3. Tract of land on the right of the public road from Mifflinville to Mainville and adjoining lands of C. B. Gearhart on the east, J. J. Gearhart on the north and others containing about seventy acres more or less.

4. Tract adjoining lands of Peter Miller on the north, J. J. Gearhart on the east, U. J. Campbell on the south and J. C. Shuman on the west, containing about forty acres.

5. Lot in the village of Mainville fronting on Main road and adjoining on the south another lot of Joseph Geiger, on the west by lands of J. W. Shuman, and on the north by school house lot, containing three acres whereon are erected a dwelling house, large barn, blacksmith shop and out-buildings.

6. Lot in village of Mainville adjoining last above described lot on the north, on the main road east, south by William T. Shuman, and west by W. J. Shuman, whereon are erected a dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Joseph Geiger and to be sold as the property of Joseph Geiger.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of Samuel Shuman, on the west by land of Jacob B. Yetter and on the north by lot of J. E. Longenberger, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, frame stable and out-buildings.

ALSO,

Another house and lot of ground situate in said Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of the Public School District, on the west and north by lot or land of John W. Shuman, on which are erected a large two story frame dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

Also a certain tract of cleared land situate in said Main township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by land of Joseph Geiger and others, on the south by land of John W. Shuman, on the west by public road leading from Espytown to Mainville and on the north by lot of M. V. B. Kostenbauder, containing twenty-two acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of U. J. Campbell.

ZARR, Attorney.

ALSO,

Also all that certain lot of ground situate in Zerr's addition to the town of Catawissa in the township of Catawissa, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the west by Fourth street, on the north by lot No. 12, on the east by an alley twenty feet wide, and on the south by lot No. 14, being lot marked and numbered on the plan of Zerr's Addition to the town of Catawissa No. 13 containing in front on said Fourth street fifty feet (50 feet) and extending in depth southeastwardly of the same breadth by lines parallel to the streets of the town of Catawissa aforesaid to the aforesaid alley twenty feet wide,

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of George Zarr against W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee and William Rhawn, terre tenant and to be sold as the property of W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee, and William Rhawn, terre tenant.

ZARR, Attorney. Levari Facias.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Yeager, on the east by land of William Dreibelbis and others, on the south by land of William Belig, and on the west by land of Conrad Hausaman, containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less, on which are erected a house, bank barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about forty-five acres situate in said township adjoining lands of Ezekiel Deleplain, William Z. Soult, L. Duty and others.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about thirty acres situate in said township, adjoining lands of M. Manhart, F. Yocum, Will Lanan and others.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Samuel Houck and to be sold as the property of Samuel Houck.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that tract of land situate in Main township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Mensinger, on the east by land of David Brown, on the south by land of H. W. Brown and on the west by land of Nathan Miller and others, containing one hundred and fifteen acres more or less, on which are erected a brick house, bank barn, two wagon sheds, and other out-buildings; also good fruit orchards and a fine spring of water at house.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of John Waltz, Guardian of Benj. J. Nuss, Aaron Nuss and Amanda Nuss against William Mensinger and to be sold as the the property of William Mensinger.

ASHORT & RHAWN, Attorneys. Vend. Ex.

Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
May 16, '79-ts Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE..

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the premises at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1879.

A piece or parcel of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line between the counties of Luzerne and Columbia, thence on line of land formerly owned by D. F. Seybert sixty-six perches to stone in line of land of Peter Hayman, thence by Hayman's land south two degrees, west eighty perches to a stone corner, thence north eighty-eight and one-half degrees, east, thirty-three perches to a stone in the county line aforesaid, thence by the county line aforesaid seventy-eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing seventeen acres and ninety-one perches strict measure more or less, all improved.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. E. Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Charles B. Jackson, Administrator of Elizabeth Smethers, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Smethers, deceased.

JACKSON, Attorney
Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
May 9, '79-ts Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SIMON SHELLHAMER, DECEASED

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Simon Shellhamer late of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Executors. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executors without delay.

PETER SHELLHAMER,
MOSES SCHLICHER,
Executors,
Mountain Grove Pa.

May 9, '79-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE..

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the premises at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1879.

A piece or parcel of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line between the counties of Luzerne and Columbia, thence on line of land formerly owned by D. F. Seybert sixty-six perches to stone in line of land of Peter Hayman, thence by Hayman's land south two degrees, west eighty perches to a stone corner, thence north eighty-eight and one-half degrees, east, thirty-three perches to a stone in the county line aforesaid, thence by the county line aforesaid seventy-eight and five-tenths perches to a stone,

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

SUSQUEHANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.58 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

William Hagenbuch, Executor, of Isaac Hagenbuch will sell at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday, June 7th 1879, valuable Real Estate. See advertisement in another column.

J. B. Robison Esq., and Edward Hartman tried their luck at trout fishing last week.

The residence of J. A. Funston is being repainted, which will add to its appearance.

The Christian Temperance Union holds a Temperance meeting in the Lutheran church next Tuesday evening.

Senator Jackson, who has been quite ill at Harrisburg we are glad to learn is improving.

Col. King, a Texas cattle man, has a fence 75 miles long, enclosing about 337 square miles, on which range 110,000 beasts.

An Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival under the management of the Episcopal Church Sociable will be held in the Opera House on Friday and Saturday evenings of next week.

The proceedings before the legislature committee in regard to the impeachment of Judge Harding of Luzerne have been dismissed, and the prosecution has received a rebuke for the unfounded attack.

Any one knowing the name of a young soldier who died in the hospital at Orangeville during the summer of 1864 will confer a favor by leaving the information at this office, or by communicating with Capt. H. J. Conner, Orangeville.

E. R. Ikeler and family, Mrs. Rishton, Miss A. Armstrong, N. U. Funk, G. A. Clark, Ed. Drinker, Clark Sloan, C. C. Peacock and several others, joined the excursion to Washington last week. They returned on Saturday highly pleased with the trip.

A twenty-five cent bottle of Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color, made at Burlington, Vt., will color 300 pounds of butter, and add five or six cents to the market value of each pound. Intelligent dairymen know this, and they all use it.

Bishop Howe confirmed two persons at the Episcopal church in Catawissa last week Thursday afternoon, fourteen at St. Paul's church, Bloomsburg in the evening, ten at St. Gabriel's, Sugarloaf on Friday, among them, Hon. I. K. Krickbaum, and one privately in Bloomsburg on Saturday. The Bishop's sermon and address to the candidates on Thursday evening were able, interesting and instructive.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

All the resident soldiers of the late war, are requested to meet in the Court House yard on Friday afternoon at 2:00, for the purpose of participating in the service of decorating the graves of our deceased comrades. By order of Association.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S FEES.—The bill providing that the compensation of auditors and commissioners appointed by the court to audit the accounts of administrators, executors, etc., to make distribution of the proceeds of sheriff's or assignees' sales, shall not exceed ten dollars for each day necessarily engaged, unless the court for special reason shown should allow a higher rate, not to exceed fifteen dollars per day, has passed finally and goes to the Governor.

They are going to have a grand time at Sunbury on the Fourth of July. The Soldiers' monument at that place is to be unveiled and decorated. In connection with this ceremony there will be a grand parade, about sixty fire companies having been invited to participate. Another interesting feature of the day, the *Democrat* says, will be a regatta, the first ever held upon the river at Sunbury. Then there will be walking matches, greased poles and pigs, and other amusements.

BOUNCE HIM.—Attorney-General Lear decided that 'whatever the weights and measures are used for, or by whom owned, it is the duty of the Sealer to compare all the weights and measures *which shall be brought to him for that purpose.* But it confers on him no power to call upon any person for that purpose. He cannot inspect them without your consent. You can take them to him voluntarily, or you can permit him to do it at your place of business." And that comprises the sum total of his authority. Bounce him.—*Exchange*

The Decoration Day ceremonies will take place this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock under the direction of the Normal School Philologian Society. The Fire Companies and Cornet Band will take part, and F. P. Billmeyer, Esq., will deliver the oration. Persons having flowers to contribute can leave them at the store of I. W. Hartman. The Philologian Society is entitled to the credit of the observance of this day. On several former occasions when no preparations were being made by the town people the Society has taken hold of the matter and led in doing honor to our dead soldiers.

TAKE WARNING.—What is sometimes gained by taking a live newspaper was illustrated a few days ago, by a gentleman who had his name entered upon our list. He informed us that if he had done so a year ago he would have saved several hundred dollars. He had been interested in an estate, but not taking a newspaper, he was kept in the dark until the estate was settled up and finally audited and approved by the Court, and came out the loser to that amount by not presenting his claims in time. Just think that the amount lost by not taking a newspaper would have paid for over a hundred copies for one year, or one copy for one hundred years.—*Gazette—American.*

FAREWELL SICKNESS.

With a package of Kidney-Wort, the victim of kidney or liver disease, may exclaim: Farewell, sickness! It cures obstinate cases by completely purifying the blood and expelling noxious elements. In bad cases of piles the cure is speedy.

CATAWISSA NEWS.

The improvements to the residence of John Quinn are about completed; and add greatly to the appearance of the house.

The loss of the Misses Mears has been promptly adjusted. And we understand it is perfectly satisfactory.

The season of the year has arrived which converts the "Bluff" into a popular place of resort. Nearly every day one can see parties wending their way up the hill.

Mr. C. F. Harder contemplates erecting a building on his lot near the cemetery for the reception of his engine and machinery. That would be a good step in the right direction. It would renew all possibility of danger by fire etc. Hope he will carry his idea into execution.

From present indications there will be lots of sport for Bass fishermen this season. The river seems to be almost alive with them.

Mr. M. G. Hughes had the post in front of his office painted red. This is very suggestive.

Mr. Thomas Cherrington has completed his building, and is now prepared to do any sort of work in his line.

The gardens around Catawissa are looking very nicely. Mr. C. Ellis has the boss one in the town, although the credit for it properly belongs to his better half.

The express agents at this place are kept busy with the strawberry plant trade. Large quantities are being shipped daily to all parts of the United States. The Sharpless seedling is rapidly becoming a favorite.

Rt. Rev. M. A. Dewolfe Howe, of this Diocese, held services in St. John church Thursday afternoon of last week at 2 o'clock p. m. The Bishop delivered a very interesting address.

A subscription paper is in circulation among our citizens, to procure money for the purchasing of a fire engine. From present indications their efforts will be successful. This is a good move. Although Catawissa has been unusually fortunate in not having many nor destructive fires, still no one can tell when our turn will come.

Mr. Jesse Mensch's residence is undergoing a complete renovation. When completed it will add greatly to its beauty as well as the comfort of his family.

From present indications Decoration Day will be observed with appropriate ceremonies. The committee is composed of parties who will spare no labor to make it interesting.

One would naturally suppose that with the advent of spring the tramp nuisance would be abated. But all conjunctures fail so far as they are concerned. Our town is full of them.

The Ashtons played here to good houses on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

The following from our Orangeville correspondent was mislaid last week, but we now insert it.

The beautiful rains of the last few days have given the vegetation a fine start. Our farmers are all busy at work.

Peter Kline who has been visiting in this section for several months, started for his home in Michigan last week.

Silas Conner and William Harman left for the west on Thursday.

Professor Canfield of this place received an upright piano on Tuesday. We believe it was bought of Gomer Thomas of Danville.

We have been told that Profs. McLaury and Harrison of the Academy, in company with Ernest Sloan and Harry Low are thinking of a trip to the North Mountain on Friday and on Saturday of this week.

They say, that there has been dissatisfaction among the members of "The 'Band," resulting in the withdrawal of some of the prominent members. We hope it may prove to be a false report.

A lecture was delivered before the students of the Academy, on Monday evening by Prof. Waller of Bloomsburg. The subject was "Industrial Schools." The address was both interesting and instructive, and was listened to with much attention by a large audience.

We have to mention the death of another old resident of Orangeville. Mrs. Mary Conner of Mill st., died on Saturday night after a short illness. She will be much missed by her large family of sons and daughters, and by her many friends in Orangeville, and vicinity. The funeral which was on Tuesday was largely attended.

Mr. William Harman left last week for Michigan.

As ever,
WILKENS MICAWBER.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The Soldiers' Convention of this county met at Correll's Hall at this place in accordance with the published call. The number present was not so large as hoped for, but still a number of new members were present. The Association was called to order by its President, Col. S. Knorr. The Secretary, Capt. Brockway being out of town, Comrade C. S. Fornwald was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

The following from the committee on By-Laws was adopted as a whole:

BY-LAWS.

SEC. 1 This organizatson shall assemble annually on the Saturday preceding the thirteenth day of May, the hour of meeting to be 2 p. m.

SEC. 2 This organization shall meet in various parts of the county from year to year as shall be determined by a majority of Comrades present.

SEC. 3 Adjourned meeting may be held upon a motion made and carried.

RULES OF ORDER.—Roll Call of officers; Reading minutes of last meeting; Report of Standing committee; Report of committees, unfinished business, new business; Declamation; Essay; Debate;

On motion it was resolved that the next meeting be held at Rhoadsburg.

On motion it was further resolved that for all succeeding meetings that there be three weeks notice thereof published in such county papers as will insert it gratuitously. Adjourned.

C. S. FORNWALD,
Secy., *pro tem.*

WHY WILL YOU

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 7 cents. Try it and be convinced. aug 30, '78-tf

On Monday last our sanctum was honored by a call from Hon. S. E. Ancona, former member of Congress from Berks.

G. F. Driesbach, wife and daughter of Hazleton Pa., made a visit to our town this week. Gil is a good business man, and as fond of horses as ever.

THE WASHINGTON EXCURSION.

This excursion left Scranton on the morning of the 19th, under the auspices of the Providence M. E. Church of this city, in celebration of its 25th anniversity. We joined the party at Bloomsburg. The excursionists were all in good humor, notwithstanding "the morning had dawned full darkly and the rain came streaming down." In fact some were selfish enough to rejoice at the state of the weather, because it had the effect of preventing the party from being uncomfortably large, and the ride more pleasant from the absence of dust. The journey was devoid of excitement, we had made sure against the possibility of rail road disaster, we had seized fate by the fore lock, we were insured; whoever heard of one insured dying or getting killed save by their own hand or their own willful contributory negligence? Well, we rolled on along the winding shore of the majestic Susquehanna, through pleasing landscapes, by towns and cities to the city of Washington. With what feelings does an American approach for the first time this revered city! the Mecca of America! The statesman comes with feelings of patriotic ambition, full of high hope and grand plans for the amelioration of his fellow citizens and securing his country's greatness and grandeur. The politician appears with divided feelings of self and party, full of schemes for obtaining to his party success, to himself the White House. The lobbyist glides in with feelings of a foxy nature confident of deceiving and cheating Uncle Sam into some credit mobilier, as he slips his fat wallet, for has he not followed Sheakespeare's advice—put money in thy purse? The humble citizen approaches with feelings of veneration and awe; he is about to behold his country's greatness condensed and localized into a habitation and a name. We drew nigh with far different feelings. Our predominant sensations were those of the traveler at the end of a long journey, hunger and thirst. Early on Tuesday morning we sallied forth, and beheld from the beautiful white dome of the Capitol, which rises 400 feet into the sky a magnificent prospect. Within a grand national amphitheatre formed by a chain of low wooded encircling hills, through whose gorges emerges the broad Potomac, stands the "city of magnificent distances," its noble national buildings, beautiful churches, and elegant private residences, its monuments, statues and fountains, its green parks, lovely parked thoroughfares and avenues, so broad and clear and smooth, constitute Washington the most beautiful city in the Union. The streets run north and south, east and west cutting each other at right angles, while the avenues twenty-one in number cross the streets diagonally and the principal of which radiate from the Capitol. The city must have been made solely for the Capitol, with the design of adorning and embellishing. And it should be so, since we, the people, pay one half of the muncipal taxes.

The Capitol itself is a structure of vast proportions, its total length being 751 feet, its greatest depth 348 feet. The ground covered by the building is a little over one and one half acres. The material of the main building is of yellow sandstone, which has been painted white, the wings are of white marble, the roof of copper, the dome of cast iron, which rises 241 feet above the top of the building, and is surmounted by a colossal statue of Liberty in bronze. The total amount of appropriations made by Congress for the building and its decorations were $13,000,000. Entering the building from the west side we came to the Rotunda, a circular room 96 feet in diameter and 180 feet in hight to the Canopy. This Canopy is decorated in fresco by Brumidi, and represents a deification of Washington with six allegorical groups of War, Peace, Agriculture, Commerce, Science and the Arts. The sides of this room are divided into eight panels, occupied by historical paintings. The Senate chamber is located in the west wing, is rectangular in form, and surrounded by galleries.

The vice President of the U. S. presides here, occupying a raised desk upon the north side, while the desks of the senator are arranged around him in a semi-circle. In the absence of the Vice President Senator William A. Wallace was presiding. The senators in the main are a stately body of men worthy to represent their respective empires, many of them would remind you of the stanch old Roman Senator, many had that clear and hungry look so much dreaded by Caesar, he loved fat, sleek men, they never plot, that is "hardly ever." We found the Senators on that ever to be debated ground between Federal and State sovereignty. Are we a nation in a political sense or a Confederated Republic? It was the same question upon which Calhoun and Webster had joined issue in that gigantic forensic struggle 50 years ago, the same question which has agitated each successive generation of senators, and over which they will continue to war unto the end. Our government contains two principles wholly antagonistic and yet inseparable from its very nature and constitution, so nicely adjusted and ballanced as to keep empires harmoniously moving each within its orb, without jarring against each other or the vast empire within which they revolve, and yet with the complete predominance of either principle, the destruction of our present form of government must follow, for at the end of one, is secession and anarchy, at the other, colsclidation and loss of liberty. From the Senate we proceed to the House of Representatives, where we observed in full action that fine defensive weapon of political warfare *filibustering* which the Republican Representatives were employing against Warner's Silver Bill. The principal other rooms in the Capital are the Congressional, Library, the Senate Library, Hall of Statuary, The Marble Room, and the Supreme Court Room.

On Tuesday evening President Hayes gave a reception to our party at the White House. This building is located in a beautiful park of twenty acres, with walks, mounds, trees, fountains, and drives. The building itself is rather unpretending, composed of sandstone painted white, two stories high, with porticos on the north and the south sides, supported by columns, the windows are old-fashioned, with small panes of glass. You would scarcely expect to find living here the President of the U. S. The President should have a new house—the interior is but mildly finished and moderately furnished. We failed to discern that cushion-like appearance in the carpet as we walked across the East Room. We were politely received by the President, Gen. Sherman and Congressman Wright. The President himself headed the party escorting us through the Green, the Blue and the Red rooms, to the Cabinet on the second floor where he consults with his ministers of State.

Armed with a letter of introduction given to us by our Congressman Maj. Klotz, a polite and genial man, who was exceedingly kind, and did all in his power to make our visit pleasant, we called on Gen. Schofield, the head of the Treasury Department. The General politely received us and placed his private secretary at out disposal, who took us to the cash room, the finest in the world, the material of which is of marble, no two blocks being alike. We were in the bond room and had in our possession, in our very hands, a package of bonds valued at $40,725,000; we returned it. After enduring considerable red tape—registering our names, residence and occupation, we were admitted into the printing and engraving rooms—the money factory of the U. S. There we saw the 4 per cent. bonds, greenbacks and national bank notes in various stages of completion. A greenback receives six separate impressions, after each of which it is immediately placed in the drying oven, and the ink dried for 24 hours. The employees in this department are mostly ladies. We will be obliged to omit from our description the beautiful Botanical Gardens, with its plants and trees of every clime, the Smithsonian Institute, a most beautiful building of red sandstone, with nine stately towers, the Department of Agriculture, the Corcoran Art Gallery with its paintings and sculpture, the Patent Office, with its printing press of Benjamin Franklin, the Post Office, the New State, War and Navy Building, the Navy Yard with its ironclad monitors, in order that we may say a few words concerning our beautiful ride of fourteen miles down the Potomac to Mount Vernon. On the road from the wharf to the house is the vault containing two marble sarcophag, in one of which repose the remains of Washington, in the other Martha, his wife. The vault is of brick, the front is open to view, protected however by doors composed of iron bars. During the late war the soldiers of both armies met here, enjoying friendly and quiet conversations, none daring or even wishing to molest this sacred spot. Before approaching the house we came to the old brick barn, the brick having been imported from England. The barn is in a very good state of preservation. The house is of wood, cut in imitation of stone, and painted white. Along the lawn are the kitchen, laundry, smoke house, butler's cottage, gardener's lodge, servants' hall and a never failing well of water. Among the beautiful trees that decorate the lawn is a fine magnolia, which the superintendant informed us, was planted by Washington with his own hands. The garden is now as it was laid out by Washington. In the hall within a glass case is the key to the old French Bastile, presented by Lafayette. In the state dining hall are some portraits of Washington. One by Peale, illustrating a little incident that occurred between Washington and his chief engineer before Yorktown. Washington had directed him to plant some cannon at a certain spot, which had not been done. At this he was exceeding wroth, and he is said to have reproved his officer in very strong language. There is another painting of Washington, executed by Trumbull. This is pronounced to be the best likeness in existence. On the centre table in a glass case, is a model of the Bastile. In one corner is a chair, that was brought over in the May Flower, with our Pilgrim fathers way back in 1620. On the second floor, is a small room, with the bed upon which Washington died. Hanging upon the wall in a frame is a New York paper containing an account of his death and bearing date seven days after the event.

In closing we desire to express to Messrs. Shock and Shook, the managers, our appreciation of their politeness, and the perfect arrangement which everywhere prevailed, thereby greatly enhanzing the pleasures of the trip.

AN EXCURSIONIST.

A fair audience greeted the Ashtons at the Opera House last Friday evening, and a better one on Saturday. The old story of Rip Van Winkle is well known. In the dramatization the story is not followed exactly, some changes having been made for stage effect. For instance in the story Rip finds his wife dead on his return from his long sleep, and his daughter married to a young farmer, with whom he lives the balance of his days; but in the play he finds his wife married to Derrick, whom he turns out of the house, and enters into possession of vast property which according to the story he never owned.

J. B. Ashton as "Rip," is good. He personates the rollicking dutchman in a manner that keeps the audience laughing constantly, and as the rheumatic old man his acting is pathetic, intermingled with the humor of his younger days. The support throughout was good.

Little Dorrit as "Fanchon, the Cricket," has not been over estimated by the press. She is indeed a wonderful little actress and one almost forgets that she is but a child of ten years. We have seen Maggie Mitchell in the same play, and the only thing that prevents Dorrit from being just as good as Fanchon is her young face and small figure in the last part. Everybody was pleased with the Ashtons, and will be glad to see them again. We understand that they have engaged the Opera House for three nights next October during the fair.

A. J. Ditman, the enterprising Druggist, corner of Barclay street and Broadway, N. Y. manufacturer and proprietor of "Ditman's Sea Salt" says:

I sell large quantities of Giles' Liniment Ammonia. It is the best preparation I have seen in an experience of many years, and do not hesitate to recommend it before any thing of the kind I know of.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet,
DR. GILES.
120 West Broadway, N. Y.
Trial size 25 cents

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO.

We have had several frosts this week.

William Torrey of Ashland was in town on Wednesday.

Crops are said to be in fine condition. The weather is propitious.

John F. Peacock and wife returned from their wedding journey on Monday last.

R. A. Murcur Esq, of Towanda was in town on Wednesday, holding a hearing in bankrupty cases.

We have received from W. H. Yeargey of Bear Gap some very large straw berries of a new variety called the "Yeargey Favorite Seedling,' Mr. Yeargey says that on the 22nd of this month he pulled a number of large berries one of which was 5¼ inches in circumference. He claims that his berry far exceeds the Sharpless Seedling and all other kinds, especially in earliness, it being two weeks earlier than the early Wilson. The specimens sent us would be hard to beat.

On Friday last a disastrous fire occurred about half a mile this side of Millville. The manufacturing establishment of J. B. Eves, together with a large quantity of material and prepared work was consumed, as well as the wagon-maker shop of Ellis Eves. The latter we are informed was insured for $2,000. This loss is a blow to one of the best industries in our country, and we hope the parties will soon rebuild.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The committee who have charge of gathering the names of deceased soldiers who have no tombstones would like the following information:

The date of death of Jacob M. Armstrong, a member of 28th Regiment New York Volunteers, and buried in Bloomsburg cemetery.

The date of death of Adjutant George S. Coleman, 6th Pa. Reserve Corps.

The company, regiment and date of death of David Parry.

The company, regiment and date of death of Charles Sage.

The company, regiment and date of death of H. Bisel, all buried in the circle in Bloomsburg cemetery.

The date of death and place of burial of Lieut. William Evans, Co. H. 178 Penna. Volunteers.

The company, regiment, date of death and place of burial of H. Randill. (This soldier died at Ccl. Tate's).

The date of death of Geo. K. Greene, Co. K, 152d Reg. Penna. Volunteers, buried at Espy.

This information and the names of any others should be sent to Wm. H. Gilmore, or F M. Gilmore, Bloomsburg, Pa., as early as possible

Work is commenced in extending Fifth street the furniture manufactory of H. Yost & Son is being removed.

On Monday evening last the beautiful yacht "Carrie," of Havre de Grace, Md., steamed gracefully in port at this place, and "heaved anchor" below the Mahoning creek aqueduct. The vessel had on board the following passengers: Mr. J. G. Watmouth, of Philadelphia, owner of the boat: Captain Jacob Poplar of Havre de Grace; Mr. Geo. W. Edgar, formerly of Danville, and Mr. Thos. C. Fowler, of Espy: beside a full crew of gallant seamen who thoroughly understand navigation on the "briny deep." The yacht was built at the Espy boat yard at a cost of $10,000, under the direct supervision of Master Mechanic Thomas Rutledge, superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Pennsylvania canal. Early on Tuesday morning she steamed off "like a thing of life," en route for the Chesapeake bay, where she will be used for pleasure and piscatorial purposes.—*Danville Record.*

STOP MY PAPER!

If the "enraged subscriber" who rushes into the newspaper office to tell the editor to "stop his paper" only knew how outrageously silly he appears in the eyes of the publisher he would send the message by a boy, and instruct the boy to keep very quiet about it, too. Just imagine a man who habitually buys five cents worth of tobacco weekly, rushing into a grocer's red as a lobster, frothing at the mouth, etc., and saying to him with great concern, "I won't buy my five cents' worth of tobacco in your darn old store any more—I won't—I won't—because I found a nail in the last and it hurt me in a tender place!" The grocer doesn't sit down on a soap box and cry his eyes out for the loss of such a customer; and the publisher treats the offended subscriber with the same indifference, so that all the rage and venom which some men carry with them when they call to "stop their paper" only betray a donkey's nature. If a person does not wish to read a newspaper longer, he should have it stopped with as little ceremony as possible, because no publisher under the sun would exchange the profit of five cents a week for the charming exhibition of cranky human nature which the angry subscriber displays in a news office, when his spine is arched.—*Turner's Falls Reporter.*

THE FORGETFULNESS OF PEOPLE.

The Oxford Professor who, to avoid the wind when taking snuff, turned around, but forgot to turn back, and walked six miles into the country, was no more forgetful than those who still use the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, forgetting that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, are a positive and reliable cathartic, readily correcting all irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels. Sold by all druggists.

THE SPARROWS MUST GO.—Mr. Stephen Engle brought to our sanctum, Friday morning a handful of cherry blossoms, which he gathered from the ground, destitute of the fruit bud. The blossom was fresh, and the work was accomplished early in the morning by the industrious and destructive English sparrows. An examination showed the blossom eaten entirely off close to the twig of the tree, and the incipient fruit bud of the luscious cherry entirely gone. These little pests will have to go, like Kearney's Chinese, unless they change their destructive habits, or prove that they are possessed of some other compensating and redeeming qualities. We Americans are not of that nature to witness these British invaders destroy our earliest, best, and most luscious fruit without an earnest and vigorous and successful war of extermination. The British sparrows must go!—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

Business Notices

Finest stock of Wall Paper ever in Bloomsburg at Clark's Book Store.

Large assortment of new designs in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles.
Call and see
The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price.
Cheaper than ever.
Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices
at D. Lowenberg's.

Hartman Bros. are selling a fine Oolong Tea for 30 cents per pound, also a fine sugar at 8 cents per pound. 2w.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Twenty-five gross more of fancy pearl buttons just in, with a great variety of dress trimmings, Silks in Damasse and Plain on the Bias with a great variety of Fancy Goods, Parasols, Fans, &c., at Clark & Son's.

George A. Clark keeps the best plain Window Shades, the best Cord Fixtures, the best Spring Fixtures.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats,
Wool Hats, Fur Hats,
For Men—for Boys—and Children
At the Popular store of
D. Lowenberg.

Use Knapp's Curtain Fixtures, warranted for two years, for sale at Clark's Book Store.

400 bushels of Good Potatoes for sale at Light Street by Silas Young.
May 23–2w

A large assortment of Lawns and Percales this week at Lutz & Sloan's.

Attention Farmers! Attention Mechanics Attention all!! Now is your time to secure Bargains in Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes at Gross & Bro's popular New York Clothing Store. Be sure and give them a call.

Admission free at McKinney's.

Now is the time to paper. Get your paper at Clark's.

Good Calico, 5 cents per yard in short lengths at Silas Young's.
May 23-2w

Hard times, hard times is the cry. In consequence, the New York Clothing Store has reduced the prices of good Boots & Shoes, 50 per cent. cheaper than any other store in town.

For Dress or Ulster Linen go to Lutz & Sloan's.

A large assortment of New Shoes just received from New York which I will sell at low prices. A stock of from $1500 to $1800 worth of boots and shoes to select from.
Children's Misses' and Ladies' Slippers Gaiters, Morocco and Kid Shoes, lace and button, Ladies' Slippers for 50 cents, 65 cts, 75 cts., 90 cts, $1 00, $1 25 to $1.40.
Children's and Misses' Shoes, 30 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents, 90 cents, $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1 50, $1 60, $1.75
Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes for 75 cents, 90 cents, $1 00, $1.10, $1.25, $1 40, $1.50, $1.60, $1.75, $1.90, $2 00, $2 25, $2 50, $2 60, $2.75
Youths' Boys' and Mens' Shoes, 80 cents, 90 cents, $1.00, $1.10, $1.20, $1 25, $1.40, $1.50, $1 60 $1.75, $1 90, $2 00, $2.25, $2.40, $2 50, $2.75 &c. Light Street by
may 23-2w SILAS YOUNG.

FOR RENT.—A residence on Fifth street between Market and Centre, furnished or unfurnished. Terms reasonable. For information inquire at this office.
May 23–2w.

The twenty days sale of Spring Dress Goods of Clark & Son, at Great Reductions. Goods moving off fast. Call soon for bargains.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Latest Patterns in Wall Paper at Clark's Book Store.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*
MRS. W. H. JACOBY,
MRS. B. H. STOHNER.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial,*
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.
J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78–1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

All kinds of hair work done cheaply, neatly and promptly by Lizzie B. Jacoby, Iron street, below Fourth. Patronize home industry.

For a Fine Suit of Clothing go to the New York Clothing Store, also nice Suits from 3 to 5 dollars.

For the cheapest and finest patterns of Iron Fence go to S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa.

More Dress Buntings to come in at Lutz & Sloan's this week.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

All the popular colors of Oil Window Shades at Clark's Book Store.

Spring Overcoats—Spring Overcoats,
Cheap, Durable, Neat and New
Just received at D. Lowenbergs.

Farmers attention! S. M. Hess, Bloomsburg, Pa., now offers cheap for cash or grain all kinds of farming implements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

OF CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 14, 1879.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Collector.

To Borough Duplicate @		
5 mills Poor,		$ 748 88
do do @ 1 mill special,	$ 150 06	
To township Duplicate @		
10 mills Poor,		5,089 65
do do @ 5 mills Special,	2,840 53	
	2,990 59	5,838 48

Credit.

By amts. returned to Commissioners on Borough duplicate.

	Poor.	Special.
Daniel Dixon	$ 88	16
Phillip Heffron	1 95	24
Mary McBrearty	1 99	28
Richard Purcell	1 99	20
	4 13	87 4 73

Township Duplicate.

Wm. Brown	$ 65	53
Jacob Benner	20	10
Andrew Burt	20	10
Bernard Brosius	50	98
Nathaniel Brown	45 00	92 50
Joshua Beam	25 25	12 88
Jno. & D. Cosgrove	50	25
Terrence Cain	50	25
Danl. Callahan	50	25
Catharine Cook	25	13
David Cook	50	25
David Davidson	1 00	50
Cornelius Donahoe	50	25
Ann Evans	2 00	1 00
Thos. Hennessey	25	13
Jno. Houston	8 75	3 38
Peter Kline	6 50	3 25
A. W. Kreamer	2 00	1 00
Jas. Morrison	50	25
Terrence McGuire	25	13
Peter McManiman	75	38
Felix McManiman	50	25
Thos. Mellon	75	38
Marr & Kendig	8 00	4 00
H. S. Marr	1 75	88
Mary Rushton	10 00	5 00
Thos. Rushton	4 00	2 00
Lewis Driesbach	50	25
Jacob Trion	6 00	3 00
Jacob Trion	6 00	3 00
Frank Yocum	25	13
Henry Yarling	1 25	63
Jno. Young	24 00	12 00
	158 05	79 08 158 05

By amt. of exonerations on Borough Duplicate

	Poor	Special
Elizabeth Cleary	1 00	24
Mrs. Thos. Langon	2 60	40
" Jno. Monohon	87	17
" Thos. Monohon	1 99	99
" Jno. Parks	2 25	56
" Jas. McManimon	50	50
" Con. Lenihon	1 50	50
" Mary Gunning	1 50	99
	11 12	2 24 11 12

Exonerations on township duplicate.

	Poor	Special
Widow Canley	65	33
Anthony Cosgrove	65	33
Widow Gerrahty	65	33
Widow Conrey	65	33
Henry Lavelle	65	33
Widow Hughes	2 60	1 00
Patrick Cohrey	65	34
Owen Cafagan	65	33
Bryan Donohoon	65	33
Bryan Kilker	65	33
James Naughton	65	33
	8 50	4 29

By collector's commission on $5,444 68, @ 5 per cent. regular tax,	272 23
By amount paid to Treasurer,	5,172 45
Total credits,	5,626 4
By exonerations on special tax Bor. duplicate,	2 22
" " " Twp. "	4 24
" am't ret'd to Commissioners Twp "	79 08
" " " " Bor. "	87
" Collector's commission on $2,564 20 @ 5 per cent.,	128 21
By am't special tax paid Treasurer,	2,459 99
	2,676 34

We, the Auditors of Conyngham township and Centralia poor district, have examined the collector's account and find it as above stated.

THOMAS MURPHY, }
per cent., } Twp. Auditors,
WM. H. PRICE, Secy. }
MICH. MONAGHAN, }
THOMAS CASEY, } Bor. Auditors.
CHAS. McGUIRE. }

Centralia, April 19, 1879.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Treasurer, DR.

To am't of poor tax rec'd of Collector,	5,172 45
" " rec'd from Commissioners unseated land tax	294 94
	5,467 39

By orders redeemed as follows, viz:

No. 2, Feb. 26, 1876, Is. Yeager meat & Shoats,	195 50
17, Sept. 29, 1877, Jas. Dewey keeping Mrs. Gleason,	15 00
43, Dec. 31, 1877, Thos. Gallagher as director,	99 00
44, Mar. 26, 1878, Ed. Gerrahty for furniture,	83 85
45, Dec. 31, 1877, Thos. Chapman as director,	99 00
46, " " " " R. M. Lashell medical service,	25 00
47, Jan. 29, 1878, Casp. Rhawn clothing,	65 00
48, " " " "	50 00
51, Apr. 9, " Mrs. Ed. Gerrahty, as matron,	108 34
52, " 9, Henry Gerrahty, as hired man,	260 00
53, " 9, Miss Ann Gerrahty, as girl,	50 00
54, " 22, 1878, Chas. McGuire, building,	1877, 25 00
55, " " " Mart. Flanagan " "	25 00
56, " " " Jas. Monohon, " "	25 00
57, " " " Wm. Davis jr., " "	25 00
58, " " " Thos. Murphy, " "	25 00
60, " " " Wm. H. Price, " "	25 00
61, " " " Wm. H. Price, transcribing auditor's report &c.,	15 00
62, Apr. 22, 1878, D. F. Curry, room rent,	25 00
63, " 27, 1878, Thos. Gerrahty, bal. services as director,	40 50
64, Apr. 27, '78, Thos. Chapman, services,	8 33
65, Apr. 27, 1878, Thos. Gerrahty attending audits of '77 and '78,	21 00

Miscellaneous.

DAVID MADOLE AND HIS HAMMERS.

Mr. James Parton, in one of his lectures, tells "how some men have become rich." In connection he relates the story of the famous American hammersmith. It proves the frequently urged lesson, that the sure way to prosperity is the honest way—to do everything well—better than anybody else, if you can. Last winter' in Norwich, a beautiful town near the centre of New York, I went over to David Madole's manufactory where one hundred men were employed in making hammers, enough men you would suppose, to supply the world with hammers. He is one of the most perfect examples of a King of business I have ever met with in my life. If every King of Business were such as he, we should have the millenium the year after next. A plain little man he is, past sixty now, but in the full enjoyment of life and in the full enjoyment of his work. Upon being introduced to him in his office, not knowing what else to say, and not being aware that there was anything to be said or thought about hammers—having, in fact, always taken hammers for granted—I said: "And here you can make hammers for mankind, Mr. Madole?"

"Yes," said he, "I've made hammers here for twenty-eight years."

"Well, then," said I, still at a loss for a talk opener; "you ought to be able to make a pretty good hammer by this time?"

"No, sir," said he, "I never made a pretty good hammer. I make the best hammer made in the United States."

And so he does; every hammer made most carefully by hand, and tempered over a slow fire, as delicately as Delmonico's cook broils a steak for her pet gourmand. Then a hickory handle is put to it that has been seasoning for two years; and it is a hammer that dare show itself anywhere in the world

There is thought and conscience, and good feeling, and high principle, and business sense in it. It speaks its maker's praise wherever it goes as long as it lasts, and it will last very long indeed.

He did me the honor to give me one, which has ever since hung conspicuously in my room, admonishing me to work, not fast nor too much with a showy polish, nor any vain pretence, but as well as I can every time, never letting one thing go till I have done all that was possible to make it what it should be.

Upon our return to the office, after going over the works, he told his story. Twenty-nine years ago when he was a roadside blacksmith, six carpenters came to the village from the next county, to work upon a new church, , one of whom, having left his hammer behind, came to the blacksmith's to get one made, there being none in the village store.

'Make me a good one,' said the carpenter, 'as good a one as you know how.'

'But,' said the young blacksmith, who had already considered hammers, and had arrived at some notion of what a hammer ought to be, and had a proper contempt for cheapness in all its forms, 'perhaps you don't want to pay for as good a one as I can make.'

'Yes I do. I want a good hammer.'

And so David Madole made a good hammer, the best one, probably, that had ever been made since Tubal Cain, and one that perfectly satisfied the carpenter. The next day the man's five companions came; each of them wanted just such a hammer, and, when they were done, the employer came and ordered two more.

Next, the storekeeper of the village ordered two dozen, which were bought by a New York tool merchant, who left a standing order for as many such hammers as David Madole could make. And from that time to this he has gone on making hammers, until now he has one hundred and fifteen men at work. He has never advertised, he has never pushed, he has never borrowed. He has never tried to compete with others in price. He has never reduced a price because other men had done so. His only care has been to make a perfect hammer, to make as many such as people wanted and no more, and to sell at a fair price.

A FEATHERED PSALM-SINGER.

The choristers of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Phœnixville, have secured within the last month, without paying, trouble or solicitation, an odd and remarkable, it not valuable, acquisition to their singing force, a little red bird—genus and species unknown to the writer—which every Sabbath day, and in fact when ever music is played and sung in the church, perches itself on a tree which grows close to the window looking toward the choir, and there with might and main distends its little throat and sings its little song in original unison with the music of the sanctuary, and ceases its carol and quits its perch only when the 'Amen' is reached. This freak on the part of the feathered psalm-singer was first noticed by the sexton, who called the attention of a soprano to their numbers, and now every Sunday that music issues through the windows from the organ loft the little bird may be seen to fly to its favorite perch and be heard to sing its sweet roundelays with the beauty of the mocking-bird. What is additionally remarkable is the fact that when silence reigns in the choir his devout birdship is nowhere to be seen, and only puts in an appearance when the first sound of the organ and its accompanying voices are heard.—*West Chester Local News.*

POSTAL INFELICITY.

There were some mad men in a certain Kentucky post office a few days ago. A postal card was dropped into the letter box addressed to 'Rev. John Penobscot,——, ——.' It was an ordinary card, and the postmaster was an ordinary postmaster. He took it up, glanced at the address, turned it leisurely over and read: '——, ——, May 2, 1879. You, to whom this card is *not* addressed, and who, nevertheless, have the cheek to read it, are a contemptible, unprincipled sneak, and a prying, pusillanimous coward. GEORGE F. DUGAN.' The postmaster laid the card gently down and lounged off to the other end of the house, softly whistling 'Nancy Lee,' In due time the clerk came upon the card, perused it, threw his hat on the floor, stamped it, and made the neighborhood hideous with the howls of his pet dog, which he kicked in the ribs. How the card fared with the various route agents through whom it passed it is impossible to say; nor do we know whether it was read by the woman who is postmistress at the office where the Rev. John Penobscot is supposed to get his mail; but the report is that on the day it reached there she smashed a bottle of ink on her husband's head, spanked the children all round, and chewed up ninety-five cents' worth of wax We can not be too careful never to write on postal cards anything in the least calculated to wound the sensitive delicacy of the post office people's feelings.

What beats a good wife? A bad husband.

THE GROWING CROP.

The latest information we have from various quarters of the Union assures us that the prospects for a year of great plenty were never more promising. The crop of California, Oregon, Minnesota, Iowa, and other wheat-growing regions, was never better at this period of the year. Here and there of course are complainings, but as a rule the crop will be prodigious. Spring wheat also looks well, but every year the growing of this wheat is diminishing more and more. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter where this variety is sown, the chances of a good crop are not equal to the winter variety, besides it sells at considerably less per bushel The usual breadth of corn—some accounts say twenty-five per cent more, which we do not believe—is being planted. Oats, also, will be increased in extent, and barley ditto. The cultivated grasses—which in the far West are called tame grasses—are being largely introduced, as being more than worth the difference in labor and expense. Hence the outlook for the farmer the present year, as well as in years to come, is as encouraging as the most expectant can reasonably desire. It will, besides, give bread to the poor at moderate prices, and will afford labor to supply this and all other means of living.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

LOOKING FOR A PLACE.

A tramp applied for food at the house of a suburban agriculturist recently, and while he was eating the rations that had been furnished at his solicitations, he was asked: 'Why do you not go to work?' 'I have looked long for a place that would suit me,' he replied, 'but have never found it.' Is there not plenty of work at farming?' asked the interrogator. 'Oh, yes,' said the tramp, 'plenty of it; but you see, sir, I want to find a vineyard where the man who goes in at the eleventh hour is the first to come out and to draw a full day's wages. In the olden times they dealt fairly by a man. That is the New Testament treatment, and that is what I am looking for.' At the close of his meal he started again in pursuit of that coveted agricultural opportunity.

WHAT IS LIFE?

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep—to be exposed to darkness and to light—to pace the round in the mill of habit and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshen the dry wastes within, the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls the future near—that doubt that makes us meditate—the death that startles us with mystery—the hardship that forces us to struggle—the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

Experiments in California have demonstrated that the soil and climate of that state are admirably adapted for the growth of both the tea plant and the mulberry tree. Neither the culture of tea nor of silk, however, seems likely to become practicable there for the present. The tea plant grows as readily on the Pacific coast as the camelia and requires even less care. The difficulty, however, is in devising some process by which the leaves can be picked at a cost low enough to make the industry profitable. It is a well established fact that the tea plant will grow in many of the Southern States. It is not a tropical plant, but a hardy one, and flourishes best in elevated regions, especially on the mountain sides. In India it is extensively grown. There are large tea plantations there, and the tea of that country is an important article of traffic. But neither tea culture nor silk culture can be profitably conducted while the cost of labor is as high as it is in this country, and with no better labor saving machinery than we now have for use in those industries.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

A LITTLE MIXED.—'Fellow citizens!' cried a stump orator the other day; 'fellow-citizens! I solemnly warn you that our country is drifting into arnica' Perhaps he meant anarchy.

Persons of sedentary habits, and overworked, find in Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pill a specific for want of Appetite, Palpitation, Debility, Consumption, and many other ailments. At all druggists. Price 25 cts.

Song of the Thomas cat—'Hast thou no feline?'

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, Executor of Isaac Hagenbuch, late of Orange township Columbia county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by lands of Daniel Bogart and Donalson Brink, on the east by lands of Donalson Brink and John P. Creasy, on the south by lands of the heirs of D. W. Montgomery and on the west by lands of Nathan Fleckenstine and John Henrie, containing

102 ACRES AND 24 PERCHES.

strict measure, on which are erected a two-story GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn and other out-buildings, a GOOD ORCHARD on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five hundred dollars at the striking down of the property on day of sale. The balance to be secured by bonds and mortgage, payable in four equal annual installments, with interest on the balance due from April 1st, 1880, payable annually, and one-fourth of the balance to be paid April 1st, 1880 when possession is to be given to the purchaser. The crops that may be sown this fall will be sold with the place.

WILLIAM HAGENBUCH,
May 9, '79-4t Executor.

CLARK F. HARDER,
BUILDER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets,
and dealer in LUMBER and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, HARDWARE, &c.,
THIRD STREET, CATAWISSA, PA.
May 16, '79-26tr

HORSE BOOK Send 18 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 55 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
May 9, '79-1y

GILES'
LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.
B. MCDERMOT,
40 West 13th Street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.
JOHN AFFEL, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.
W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,
A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 178 Sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
THOS. BRANIGAN,
197 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.
PORDYCE LOTHROP,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co. Vt.

Another sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.
ELLEN SMITH,
No. 72 Prane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.
M. ROGERS,
569 seventh avenue New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies to which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.
JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.
may 41,'78-1y.

ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions, it will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week. In placing this remedy before the public as a positive cure for obesity, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample: "Gentlemen:—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drug-store for the second bottle." Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says, "Four bottles have reduced her weight from 200 pounds to 172 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says: "Without special change or attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known wholesale druggists, SMITH, DOGLITTLE & SMITH, of Boston, Mass., write as follows: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our office seven pounds in three weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me twelve pounds in four weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Messrs. POWELL & FLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., write: "TO THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen.—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat. 'If the Anti-Fat had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds, I hope never to regain what I have lost.'" Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet on Obesity sent on receipt of stamp.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., PROP'RS, Buffalo, N.Y.

WOMAN

By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and positive remedy for those diseases.
To designate this natural specific, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and will it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicinal agent known to the profession: Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Incubus, or Nightmare, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not extol this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfils a **single class of purpose,** being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 900 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

For **Favorite Prescription** and by Druggists.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
aug. 30, '78

TWO ACRES OF DRY GOODS

READY FOR SPRING 1879
GRAND DEPOT PHILADA

In the heart of the city—convenient to all the Railroad Station—No up-stairs—Plenty of Light—A full million of dollars in stock to select from—Qualities and Prices guaranteed right—Goods can be returned and money refunded—Samples sent when written for.

John Wanamaker.

May 2, '79-6m.

ESPY PLANING MILL.

The undersigned lessee of the Espy Planing Mill, is prepared to do all kinds of mill work.

Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, etc.

made to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES KNOR,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu"

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
IS UNEQUALED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill-Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Invigorates the Stomach.

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

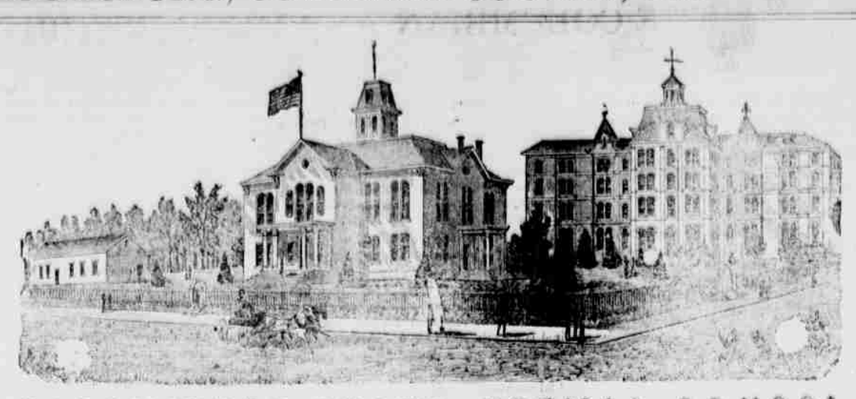
"Patients" may consult by letter receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions:

1. Give your name and post-office address, county and State, and your nearest express office?
2. Your age and sex?
3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.

Competent physicians attend to correspondents, all letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
March 7, 1879-1y



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALL R. Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning. Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elementary; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of scholarship from her Normal Schools. The Trustees and Faculty of this School propose to meet this requirement by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her Schools. To those of limited means and good purposes, who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students, this school promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 5, '76. F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

FOR SPRING—FOR SUMMER.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW GOODS AND LATEST STYLES
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Consisting of an elegant line of Cloths—Diagonal and Cassemeres of English, French, German and Domestic manufacture,

FOR DRESS SUITS, FOR BUSINESS SUITS, &c.

The Ready Made Department

Is now replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES at VERY LOW PRICES.

THE GENTS'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
Is now full of the latest styles of
Neck-wear, Collars, Gloves, Scarfs, Half Hose, Hats, Caps, &c.
THE
PEARL SHIRT
ALWAYS ON HAND.
HEADQUARTER SFOR
Trunks, Satchels, Valises, &c.,
—AT—
DAVID LOWENBERG'S.

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY EXISTING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878 AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As being "very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1826.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J. STUART & BRO. LIMITED, AGENTS, N.Y. & PHILA.
TRY IT SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON TRY IT
MEDALS AWARDED PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
SOFT FINISH
April 18, '79-1y

PATENTS

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Feb. 7, '79-1y

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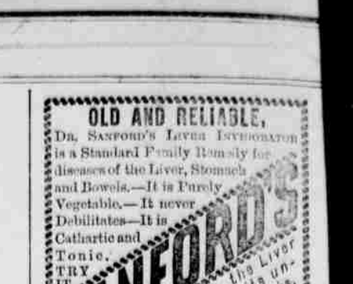

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Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exhange Hotel.
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The most extensive Manufacturers of Billiard Tables in existence.
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Feb. 7, '79-26w

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A Purely Vegetable Remedy
The Safest, Easiest and Best ever discovered for
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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

A purely vegetable compound, not doctored with poisonous liquors, being dry—a gentle cathartic and effective tonic—sure to effectually cure some of the most common and painful diseases that baffle medical skill. Those who have been cured when all other means failed, justly say: "It is the greatest blessing of the age." "I believe I should not now be alive but for it." Physicians in regular practice say: "It works like a charm and effectively."
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If the KIDNEY-WORT does not do its work, the kidneys become clogged, and all the poisonous impurities which they should have removed, remain in the blood, causing Rheumatism, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, &c., &c., or Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel, Fatty Degeneration of the Heart, Dropsy, Paralysis, Nervous Disorders, &c.
March 7, 1879-6

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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates.—It is Cathartic and Tonic.
TRY IT
SANFORD'S
LIVER
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To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Sea-sickness, and other Disorders.
The Liver is the seat of many diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System. The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.
April 18, '79-3y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 10, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 23 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 35 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 05 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 02 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 0 a m
" arrive at	Erie	7 05 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 00 p m
" leave	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" arrive at	Williamsport	7 05 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	11 35 a m
" "	Philadelphia	2 40 p m
Day Express leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Renovo	8 55 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 05 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 10 a m
Fast Line leaves	Williamsport	12 30 a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Manager.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
On and after November 26th, 1878, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.15 "
" Canandaigua	2.30 p. m
" Rochester	5.15 "
" Niagara	9 40 "
Renovo accommodat'on 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.	
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira	10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a.
" Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg	7.00 "
" Washington	9.30 "
" Baltimore	6.30 "
" Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.	
arrive Baltimore	2.30 a. m
" Washington	3.30 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4.00 a. m.
" Baltimore	8.40 "
" Washington	10.00 "

All daily except Sunday.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 11, 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,21 and 7,55 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 9,05 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,40 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,05 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 8,30 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9,45 a.m. 2,15 p. m. and 4,50 p. m
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876-tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4.30 A. M MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30	4 12	9 46	....Scranton	9 05	2 50	6 15
9 23			....Bellevue		2 46	6 09
9 17		9 37	....Taylorville	9 45	2 25	6 00
9 08		9 28	....Lackawanna		2 31	5 50
8 58	3 53	9 24	....Pittston	9 58	2 20	5 45
8 51	3 46	9 19	....West Pittston		2 44	6 45
8 40	3 34	9 14	....Wyoming	10 07	2 53	6 59
	14 41		....Mallory		2 57	6 59
	12 26		....Bennett		2 57	6 59
8 33	3 20	9 04	....Kingston	10 18	3 05	7 10
8 28	3 19